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TODAY'S WEATHER: Partly cloudy, occasional local showers. Temp. 70-81 (21-24). Tomorrow: Little change. Temp. 70-81 (21-24). Wednesday: Partly cloudy, occasional showers. Temp. 68-74 (20-24). Thursday: Partly cloudy, occasional showers. Temp. 68-74 (20-24). Friday: Partly cloudy, occasional showers. Temp. 68-74 (20-24). Saturday: Partly cloudy, occasional showers. Temp. 68-74 (20-24). Sunday: Partly cloudy, occasional showers. Temp. 68-74 (20-24). ADDITIONAL WEATHER: PAGE 2

27,456

Haiti's Duvalier Dies, Successor Is Youthful Son

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, April 22 (Reuters).—President François Duvalier, whose ruthless dictatorship and fascination with voodoo magic turned Haiti into an island of fear, is dead. His son, Jean-Claude Duvalier, 19, announced the death to the world today and immediately took office as the country's new president for life.

The New York Times said young Duvalier is 20 years old, as the United Press International and the Associated Press. The United Press International said the young man was expected to take office today, but that an official biography of the young man was expected the next few days.

(Some observers abroad believed that the half-apparent would be only the first of a series of new developments in the "republic," it was reported in Washington.)



François Duvalier in 1962.

The young leader then reviewed a 500-man presidential honor guard in front of the gleaming, white Presidential Palace with its black-and-scarlet national flag hanging at half staff.

About 800 Haitians in light, bright clothes gathered in front of the palace gates and cheered the new president, chanting "Duvalier! Duvalier!" as he inspected the guard inside the palace grounds.

The young man, who was declared Papa Doc's official heir in January, announced that he had appointed a new 12-man cabinet. It includes only three of his father's ministers.

But he disclosed that he would have a special group of eight advisers to assist him, including several former ministers.

The million inhabitants of Port-au-Prince appeared to be taking the death of their leader calmly.

There was no sign of special security measures and few police were in sight.

The only troops seen during a quick tour of the city, which nestles at the foot of green mountains, were a handful of khaki-clad guards outside the palace.

Irate China Quits Lawn Tennis Unit Cannot Accept U.S. Invitation

By Anthony Lewis
LONDON, April 22 (NYT).—The International Lawn Tennis Federation disclosed here today that China has withdrawn from membership.

The reason given was that the ILTF had admitted the Tennis Association of Taiwan. Peking said this resulted from "the manipulation of United States imperialism" for "two Chinas."

The tennis move came as something of a surprise after the Chinese friendliness of recent weeks toward visiting Western table tennis teams. But informed quarters here thought that Peking was once again using sport for an important diplomatic purpose.

The message was clear: however much Communist China wants to resume a normal role in international life, it will not accept any relationship that implies approval of a "two-China" theory.

Some observers thought Peking had used the tennis opportunity to give a specific warning signal about UN membership. That issue potentially raises the two-China matter most acutely.

(The U.S. Open tennis tournament, with State Department encouragement, has invited China to send its best players to compete at Forest Hills in New York City in September. By withdrawing from the ILTF China would not be eligible to send players to this or any ILTF-sponsored or sanctioned tournament.)

There is a good chance that the UN General Assembly, at its meeting next fall, will finally vote to seat the Peking government as the representative of China. The United States may work for a compromise arrangement keeping the Nationalist regime in the assembly with a seat for Taiwan.

But experts have thought all along that Peking might refuse to accept membership on that two-China basis. The tennis gambit supports that view.

The secretary of the ILTF, Basil Reay, let it be known today that he had received a letter from the All-China Sports Federation in Peking. It was dated March 31, just as the Chinese were inviting American and other table tennis teams.

The letter protested: "Under the manipulation of United States imperialism the ILTF has openly accepted the so-called Tennis Association of China Kai-shek (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Tons of mail in Rome's main rail station, piled up in continuing postal strike.

Troops Backed by Tanks Indian Press Says Pakistan Takes 2 Secessionist Cities

NEW DELHI, April 22 (AP).—Pakistan Army troops, backed by tanks, overran two strategic cities in East Pakistan today in a drive against the only major areas still held by secessionist forces, Indian press reports said.

United News of India said the northeastern cities of Mymensingh and Sylhet, both within 30 miles of the Indian border, were captured by the army.

The East Pakistanis had damaged roads to try to delay the troops, and paratroopers had to be used to capture Sylhet, the agency said.

Unconfirmed Indian press reports had previously said that 24 Russian T-59 tanks had reached Dacca from Chittagong to aid the army.

Exactly four weeks after the army sought to reassert its control over the province on orders from President Yahya Khan, the followers of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman appeared to be holding only isolated areas in the countryside.

However, reports reaching the Indian side of the border said the sheikhs' supporters were regrouping to wage guerrilla warfare during the coming summer monsoon, when the army theoretically would have difficulty moving heavy equipment through the province, which has many rivers.

Indian news agencies and the government radio network, quoting reports from their correspondents in the remote Indian state of Tripura, said fierce fighting was taking place along the eastern edge of the province.

All-India Radio said flags of the Bangla Desh Republic—claimed by the breakaway East Pakistan secessionists last week—were still flying in many border areas.

United News also said fighting was again so close to the border that the Pakistani troops had evidently refrained from using long-range guns for fear the shells would land in India.

The Indian government had previously charged that Pakistan troops in this region were firing into Indian villages.

Prior to its advance into the northeastern region of East Pakistan, the army had retained most of the cities in the other parts of the province.

In other developments, in Calcutta, police fired tear gas today to disperse more than 100 demonstrators who tried to storm a hotel where the new Pakistani deputy high commissioner is staying.

Was 1st Rebel Mission
The envoy, Mahdi Masud, arrived here from New Delhi yesterday to replace Hossain Ali, an East Pakistani who has declared his allegiance to the Bangla Desh government.

Mr. Ali and other East Pakistani diplomats stationed in Calcutta took over the former Deputy Pakistan High Commission on Sunday and declared it the first foreign mission of Bangla Desh.

The Indian Foreign Ministry has rejected a Pakistani request that India should clear the building of the East Pakistanis, saying it is an internal affair of the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi.

The Indian government said, however, it had no objection to Mr. Masud being named the new deputy high commissioner for Pakistan in Calcutta.

Also in Calcutta, it was reported that cholera and smallpox have broken out among nearly half-a-million refugees who have fled to India from East Pakistan, according to the West Bengal state government.

Up to 300 cholera cases have been reported in the Indian border region of Basirhat and Hasnabad, and at least one death was reported.

The state commissioner for refugees, Benoy Mandal, said mobile medical teams are being rushed to Basirhat with vaccine supplies. He appealed for foreign aid to meet the emergency.

Strike Wave Continues to Sweep Italy

ROME, April 22 (AP).—Italy's Communist-led labor union joined two others in a new series of postal strikes today as backlogged mail piled post offices to bursting.

Two thousand printers marched in Milan at the end of a one-day strike that shut down the daily newspapers and printing houses of Italy's biggest industrial city. The walkout expressed sympathy for workers who have occupied a printing company for two months to protest a shutdown.

In Civitavecchia, Rome's seaport 40 miles north of the capital, a general strike shut stores and halted shipping. Four thousand persons demonstrated to demand economic aid for troubled industries there.

In Rome, the strike at the post office at the central train station threatened to collapse under the weight of tons of mail and packages piled up in the last week. Officials say that it could take at least a month to sort and deliver mail backlogged in Rome since a nationwide postal strike April 14.

The Communist-dominated GILF authorized its provincial post office branches to strike for 48 hours between April 24 and 28. The two other labor federations already have called a nationwide strike of their members for two days starting April 28.

Between their national strikes, the postal employees have been refusing overtime and other special duties. In addition, letter carriers and sorters have struck on the local level. Postal unions demand faster implementation by the government of new pay scales.

Mail Backlog
Officials estimate that each full day's walkout costs the post office \$4.8 million.

The mail backlog in Rome included 130,000 registered and 100,000 special delivery letters, as well as thousands of checks for pensioners.

Meanwhile, gas station operators announced a nationwide shutdown April 23 to press demands for uniform closing regulations and an increase of two lire, or 3.2 cents, a liter of gasoline in their margin of profit.

At Rome's airport, employees of a private company that handles runway maintenance and baggage transfer walked out at 3 p.m. today on a strike to last until midnight tomorrow. No flights were cancelled but passengers had to carry their own bags to the planes. The workers struck in a dispute over interpretation of a contract clause.

U.S. Aircraft Hit Red SAM Sites North of DMZ

SAIGON, April 22 (AP).—U.S. fighter-bombers today attacked Communist surface-to-air missile sites deep inside North Vietnam and along the Laotian border. They were the sixth so-called protective reaction strikes this week, and the 71st this year, and highlighted another day of heavy U.S. air activity throughout Indochina.

Ground action continued to be light and scattered, with still no significant fighting reported in the nine-day allied operation in South Vietnam's A Shau Valley, bordering the lower panhandle of Laos. Up to 30 B-52 heavy bombers attacked Communist supply routes, passes, storage depots and infiltration corridors in the upper panhandle of Laos, bordering North Vietnam along the Demilitarized Zone, and in eastern Cambodia.

The eight-jet Stratofortresses dropped nearly 1,000 tons of 500-pound and 750-pound bombs on North Vietnamese positions. It was the anti-aircraft defense against these raids that brought on the latest protective reaction strikes.

Two U.S. F-105 "Wild Weasel" fighter-bombers escorted the B-52s in raids on the upper panhandle of Laos hard by the North Vietnamese border fired radar-homing Shrike air-to-ground missiles at the radar-controlled enemy SAM sites.

Strike in North
One strike was inside North Vietnam, about 85 miles north-east of the DMZ and 21 miles east of the Laotian border.

The second attack hit a SAM site one mile on the Laotian side of the border, 105 miles north-west of the DMZ.

The U.S. command said results were unknown. Pilots did not observe any SAMs fired at them, but attacked first after special electronics gear aboard the F-105s told them that the Communist radar was tracking the flight of U.S. aircraft.

In delayed reports, the U.S. command also disclosed similar strikes inside North Vietnam last Sunday and Tuesday near the Mu Gia and Ban Karai passes. In all cases, results were unknown.

56 Americans Die in Vietnam

SAIGON, April 22 (UPI).—The U.S. command said today 56 Americans were killed in action last week and 185 were wounded.

The American death toll was up by 14 persons over the previous week but down from 28 men killed in the week before. That figure included the 34 Americans killed in the March 28 attack on Fire Base Mary Ann, which cost the lives of 24 Americans.

South Vietnamese spokesmen said 494 government soldiers were killed and 1,562 wounded during the week ending April 17.

Both allied commands placed the number of Communist killed during the same period at 2,791.

and there were no reports of any U.S. aircraft being hit.

Cambodian military headquarters reported that their forces killed 60 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong soldiers with the help of air strikes in an all-day battle yesterday 11 miles northwest of the city of Svay Rieng, and about 60 miles southeast of Phnom Penh. Cambodian casualties were reported as 17 killed and 16 wounded.

Reds at Paris Talks Voice 'Warmth' for U.S. Protesters

PARIS, April 22 (AP).—The Hanoi and Viet Cong delegates at the Vietnam peace talks expressed their "warm feelings" today for the anti-war demonstrators in the United States.

Talking to newsmen before the opening of the 110th weekly session of the deadlocked conference, North Vietnamese negotiator Xuan Thuy said Americans opposed to President Nixon's war policies "are taking vigorous action to demand that a date be set for total withdrawal of U.S. forces in Indochina."

"I express my profound warm feelings toward these courageous Americans," Mr. Thuy added. He did not refer directly to the current anti-war demonstration in Washington by Vietnam veterans.

Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, foreign minister of the Viet Cong's provisional revolutionary government, used almost the same words. "I express my warmest feelings toward the movement for peace in the United States," she said.

"President Nixon should take a genuine road to peace by setting a withdrawal date instead of obstinately following the path of war."

In his prepared speech to the meeting, U.S. negotiator David K. E. Bruce again rejected the demand for a unilateral American withdrawal as unreasonable and unacceptable.

The Communist peace terms show "your continued desire to impose your own solution to the conflict rather than to negotiate a fair and honorable settlement of it," Mr. Bruce said.

Mrs. Binh's prepared speech accused Mr. Nixon of planning to keep American troops in South Vietnam as a permanent occupation force to impose the Nguyen Van Thieu government on the Vietnamese people.

"At one time, Nixon pretended he had a withdrawal deadline in his mind but could not announce it publicly," she said. "Now he asserts openly that he will never fix such a deadline."

Mrs. Binh reiterated the Viet Cong's readiness to open negotiations with the Saigon government, provided Mr. Thieu, Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky and Premier Tran Thien Kiem were ousted.

Mr. Thuy, in his prepared speech, said Mr. Nixon advanced a vicious-circle argument by asserting that American forces would remain in Vietnam as long as any prisoners remained in North Vietnamese hands.

"It is because the United States bombs North Vietnam that American prisoners are captured," Mr. Thuy said. "And as long as they continue this bombing, there will certainly be more airmen captured. Mr. Nixon, by putting this question upside down, is guilty of the most absurd reasoning."

"The American administration can use the prisoners at any time as a pretext for continuing the occupation of South Vietnam, the war of aggression and the attacks against North Vietnam."

Rogers Visit Welcomed by Egypt's Sadat

By Raymond H. Anderson
CAIRO, April 22 (NYT).—President Anwar el-Sadat put out welcome messages today for Secretary of State William P. Rogers, who came to Cairo during a tour of the Middle East capitals.

The Egyptian leader extended a welcome during a meeting with the visiting State Department official, Michael Stern, who was in Sadat's escort on a tour of the United States in 1966.

Beginning last summer, when President Gamal Abdel Nasser was in the final stages of a cease-fire and indirect talks between Israel and the United Arab Republic, Cairo stressed that a secretary was welcome to me to the Egyptian capital for his or her own reasons, and that the United States was not to be used as a tool for Egyptian propaganda.

Mr. Stern's meeting with Mr. Sadat came at a crucial moment in U.S. efforts to promote agreement on the Egyptian withdrawal proposal for an Israeli pullback in the Sinai Peninsula and a subsequent reopening of the Suez Canal.

The hour-and-a-half meeting ended a strongly worded article in the authoritative Cairo daily, Al-Ahram, declaring that Egypt would not accept any "rejected" conditions put forth by Israel for acceptance of a pullback proposal.

Al-Ahram's reaction was not necessarily the final word on the issue, however, but it reflected growing wariness here on the issue for implementation of the plan.

No details were made public on a talks between Sadat and Rogers, who arrived here today on what was described as a routine "orientation" visit.

The meeting was not reported in the official Middle East News agency. In part, Egyptians said, it was because of the unseemly

Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



Sen. Edward M. Kennedy with Bonn Foreign Minister and Mrs. Walter Scheel last week.

Kennedys' Tardiness Annoyed Germans

By David Binder
BONN, April 22 (NYT).—"Your tardiness is a rude," a senior protocol officer of the Bonn government said recently to an American acquaintance. The word he used means turnip in German. But it is also the slang equivalent of rapscallion. He did not mean it kindly.

The diplomat was referring to the happenings last week when Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., and his wife, Joan, descended on the federal capital with an entourage of more than 100, including the Boston Pops Orchestra.

What annoyed the protocol official and nearly everyone else who had anything to do with the Kennedys here was their habit of showing up late for every appointment.

The Germans in this century have not enjoyed a reputation abroad for good manners but one point of etiquette that they carefully observe is punctuality.

So it was that Kennedy's tardiness made a bad impression, not only on their official hosts but also on the German press.

The occasion was a benefit concert at Beethoven Hall, with Mrs. Kennedy as the reader in the Pops Orchestra's performance of Prokofiev's "Peter and the Wolf."

A critic for Die Welt of Hamburg said that she had done the job "with the voice of a long-suffering newsreader."

The waiting for the Kennedys in Germany began in Hamburg, where Mrs. Kennedy slept through a reception planned for her. It continued in Bonn at the town hall, where she kept Mayor Peter Kramer and his fire department band waiting 40 minutes until she showed up in blue jeans.

Meanwhile, Sen. Kennedy was late for an appointment with Chancellor Minister Horst Ehmke, who stood for half an hour with increasing impatience at the steps of Schaumburg Palace to greet him.

Together, the Kennedys showed up an hour late for a cocktail party given them by the U.S. ambassador, Kenneth Rush, at his home in Bad Godesberg.

Playing no favorites, they went on to appear 90 minutes late at another reception in suburban Rolandsdorf. The host, Helmut Kohl, minister president of Rhineland-Palatinate, said somewhat stately: "Kennedys were almost welcome here, and that is no different today."

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Walter Scheel was waiting to give the Kennedys something to eat. He waited two hours.

Topping it all off, Mrs. Kennedy showed up late for the concert.

An American diplomat attempted to soothe the Germans with the explanation that tardiness was "customary and planned" by the Kennedys as a means of increasing the anticipation of their audiences.

There was only one German consolation prize for Sen. Kennedy. Bonn's leading secess, a Gypsy named Margarete Gussanier, who calls herself Suchela, predicted: "You will be President of America, but not yet."

He is reported as having replied: "I have time."

110 Anti-War Veterans Arrested at Rally

By Robert Siner
WASHINGTON, April 22.—More than a hundred anti-war protesters were arrested today after a noisy demonstration on the steps of the Supreme Court building staged by members of Vietnam Veterans Against the War.

It was the first mass arrest since the veterans' group arrived Monday for a week of protests aimed at prodding Congress and the administration to set a firm date for withdrawal from Indochina. Eleven persons were arrested during demonstrations yesterday.

Today's rally was specifically to protest an order by the Supreme Court barring the veterans from continuing to camp on the Mall, the park-like area between the Capitol and Lincoln Memorial.

The demonstration began at 8:45 a.m. with a growing number of protesters chanting anti-war slogans on the marble steps of the court building. When they refused the order of the District of Columbia police to break up the rally, 108 men and two women were arrested.

The arrests were peaceful, as the veterans, hands clasped around the backs of their heads like prisoners, were marched off by the police to waiting buses.

Despite yesterday's court order, the veterans stayed in their encampment overnight after they voted 480 to 400 to remain on the Mall.

It was a cold, damp night with temperatures in the low 40s and intermittent rain, and the men huddled in whatever they could find to keep warm. No move was made by police to break up the encampment.

While the main demonstration took place at the court, other groups of protesters fanned out for more end-of-the-war lobbying. Contingents went to the White House, the Pentagon, the Capitol and to the Press Club and some staged "guerrilla theater" activities in the city streets.

At the same time, attorneys for the veterans met with government officials to try to work out a solution to the Mall impasse.

Presidential press secretary Ron Ziegler indicated that the White House favored taking a tolerant view of the veterans' refusal to break up their Mall camp.

To allow them to stay there officially, a waiver of National Park Service rules would be necessary. With other, more militant groups also requesting that park rules be waived for their demonstrations, the government said that waiving the rules for the veterans would be setting an undesirable precedent.

Sweden Holds 2 More

STOCKHOLM, April 22 (UPI).—A Stockholm court has assigned two more Croatians in connection with the killing of Yugoslav Ambassador Vladimir Rolovic April 7, bringing the number of accused to five.

56 Americans Die in Vietnam

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The American death toll was up by 14 persons over the previous week but down from 28 men killed in the week before. That figure included the 34 Americans killed in the March 28 attack on Fire Base Mary Ann, which cost the lives of 24 Americans.

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Boggs Demands Hoover Quit

Congress Is Given Warning
Of 'Thought-Control' by FBI

By Fred Faris

WASHINGTON, April 22.—House Democratic leader Hale Boggs, expanding his criticism of FBI director J. Edgar Hoover, said today that the FBI was moving in the direction of thought-control over Americans.

Again calling for the resignation of Mr. Hoover, the Louisiana Democrat accused the FBI of harassment, intimidation and blackmail.

"Over the past years," Rep. Boggs said in a speech on the House floor, "we have granted to the elite and secret police within our system vast new powers over the lives and liberties of the people."

An apathetic Congress, he said, has enabled the FBI to widen its spying practices unchecked, to the

point where it is guilty of "closer and closer surveillance of not only the deeds, but the words and thoughts" of the people.

His heralded second speech on the FBI was expected to be his reply to demands by Mr. Hoover's defenders that the majority leader spell out proof of his previous charges that the FBI tapped congressmen's phones. But in today's address, Rep. Boggs cited no specific case of alleged FBI abuse that had not previously been alleged.

He did, however, declare that his own home phone was tapped, while not specifically charging that the FBI set the tap.

Lengthy Speech

In his lengthy speech today, the veteran congressman recalled many cases—not all of them plainly linked to the FBI—which he said demonstrated how bugging, wiretapping and surveillance had been used against senators and congressmen.

Mr. Hoover's apparent aim in surveillance, Rep. Boggs said, was not so much to turn up evidence of probable crime, but rather to intimidate legislators into silence about their concern at growing FBI power.

He told his fellow representatives: "I have permitted to come into being a power and a force within the government for which no one is accountable and of which no one is knowledgeable."

"This is a power which threatens and places in jeopardy our rights and those liberties essential to the survival of our system."

Rep. Boggs's original charges, on April 5, that the FBI tapped congressmen's phones were strongly denied by the White House, the attorney general and the FBI itself. A number of fellow House members expressed skepticism, and some asked for evidence to support the charges.

Today, in what was expected to be his presentation of evidence against the G-men, Rep. Boggs devoted most of his speech to generalized warnings about invasion of privacy and curbing of personal liberty.

But he said it was soon after he had expressed outrage at the FBI's "siege" of then-Speaker John W. McCormack's office that he learned that he himself had been under FBI surveillance.

FBI agents came to the Capitol demanding records of his long-distance telephone calls for four years, Rep. Boggs said. When he refused, he said, the agents obtained the records from the telephone company.

Over a period of two months, at the start of the 1970 election year, Rep. Boggs said, agents went down the list of those showed to have been called in his congressional district, asking if in fact on the dates specified they had received calls from their congressman.

"As members can well imagine the result was to sow seeds of suspicion and to create a climate of fear in my home district," Rep. Boggs said.

"The effect on me, I readily admit, was as intended. I said nothing before this House or any other forum. The bureau had accomplished its aim of silence simply by letting me know I was under surveillance."

"Again—intimidation."

"Months later I learned of the tap which had been on my residence telephone. Again the result was intimidation that assured my silence."

Rep. Boggs recalled that former Sen. Ralph Yarborough, D., Texas, after criticizing the FBI, "found an electronic surveillance device" in his office intercom system. Rep. Boggs said former Sen. Stephen Young, R., Ohio, after making a speech critical of the FBI, "promptly found his telephone lines being monitored."

He said Sen. Joseph Montoya, D., N.M., engaged in a contest for re-election, had reason to believe his telephone was under surveillance. He said Sen. Birch Bayh, D., Ind., battling the nomination of Judge Clement Haynsworth, talked in his Capitol office to a government official who, when he returned to his own office, "was advised that he was under suspicion of having expressed his views to Sen. Bayh."

Sen. Bayh called in a bugging expert, Rep. Boggs said, who "located a radio transmission emanating from beneath the carpet of the senator's office."

He recalled that a neighbor of Sen. Charles Percy, R., Ill., discovered a highly sophisticated listening device installed in an automobile normally parked each night in front of the senator's house.

Other sources report that the FBI investigated Mr. Boggs at the behest of the Justice Department in the course of an investigation to determine whether Victor H. Frankl, a Baltimore contractor, had sought to bring influence and pressure to bear to have some construction claims settled favorably, Mr. Frankl's firm, Baltimore Contractors, Inc., built the garage of the Rayburn House Office Building.

A grand jury in Baltimore was looking into, among several other things, construction work performed by the concern on the Bethesda home of Mr. Boggs. Although Attorney General John N. Mitchell refused to allow the grand jury to issue an indictment in the case, the jury concluded that Mr. Frankl had done the work for a lower price than was usual in order to curry favor with Mr. Boggs.

Lawyer Says
FBI Cost Him
Advancement

By Jack Nelson

WASHINGTON, April 22.—An attorney for the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights says that he was branded "potentially subversive" by the FBI and passed over for promotion because he paid routine visits to the Russian Embassy here.

In an interview, Jeffrey M. Miller, 30, said that the FBI compiled a dossier on him in 1967 after he visited the embassy to pick up several Russian publications.

"An agent visited one of my superiors and I was later informed that the agent said that because of my visits to the embassy I was 'potentially subversive,'" Mr. Miller said. "I was up for promotion, but kept getting passed over until my superior left the commission."

Howard A. Gluckstein, commission staff director, cited that Mr. Miller had been passed over for promotion and that the FBI had sent a memorandum to Mr. Miller's superior about the visits to the Russian Embassy. The superior subsequently left the commission, Mr. Gluckstein said, after which Mr. Miller has been promoted regularly.

Mr. Miller now is chief of the Federal Evaluation Division, which has responsibility for monitoring employment practices toward ethnic minorities by federal agencies, including the FBI.

When Mr. Gluckstein and Mr. Miller finally learned of the FBI's dossier on Mr. Miller last year, Mr. Gluckstein wrote FBI director J. Edgar Hoover asking that a memorandum of explanation from Mr. Miller be made part of the files, Mr. Hoover wrote that it would be.

The Los Angeles Times obtained copies of two documents concerning the investigation—a memorandum from Mr. Miller to Mr. Gluckstein and a letter from Mr. Hoover to Mr. Gluckstein.

A second memo from Mr. Miller to Mr. Gluckstein concerns another FBI investigation of the attorney—for remarks on a radio station made at a cocktail party in 1969. The woman gave a signed statement to the FBI accusing Mr. Miller of advocating violence among blacks.

Without checking with Mr. Miller, the FBI forwarded the woman's statement to the commission. When Mr. Miller learned of the accusations he vehemently denied them and denounced the FBI in a memo to Mr. Gluckstein.

A bachelor, Mr. Miller frequently passes up lunch, hops on his motor scooter and visits embassies. Sometimes he takes a girl friend with him.

Mr. Miller said that he frequently visits embassies because they are impressive structures and have exhibits of native wares and art. At the Russian Embassy—"the staff is friendly and very hospitable"—he said, he frequently has collected free literature, such as copies of Soviet Life, a magazine sold at many newsstands including the one at the Mayflower Hotel where Mr. Hoover lunches daily.

He wrote that he also had visited many other embassies, including the Turkish, Indonesian, Australian, West German, Indian, Austrian and British.

Los Angeles Times

Pentagon Apologizes

RICHMOND, Va., April 22 (AP).—The Defense Department has formally apologized to the editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch and News Leader after verifying a report that an Army intelligence agent posed as a reporter to gain entrance to a Washington news conference.

John E. Leard, executive editor of the newspapers, had protested to Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird last December after the incident was reported on the NBC television show "First Tuesday."

According to the program, the agent in question was issued a press card bearing the name "Francis T. Naughton of the Richmond Times-Dispatch" and used the card to gain admittance to a news conference held by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Mr. Leard said yesterday that the letter he received from J. Fred Buzhardt, a general counsel in the Defense Department, said that Army agents had been issued instructions "prohibiting the use of press credentials or otherwise representing themselves as newsmen."



PICNIC ON THE PAVEMENT—Freed from the usual crush of traffic, New York's Madison Ave. provides a place for strolling and lunching. Cars were barred three days.

Manson Goes
From Jail to
San Quentin

LOS ANGELES, April 22 (UPI).—Cult leader Charles Manson, sentenced to die in the gas chamber for the Tate-LaBianca murders, was whisked from his jail cell before dawn today and taken to San Quentin Prison near San Francisco.

A Sheriff's Department spokesman said Manson was taken from the Hall of Justice at 4:40 a.m. (1740 GMT) and led to a sheriff's bus under tight security.

Two guards and two drivers accompanied Manson in the bus. Its windows were coated with a white substance. They arrived at the prison, where Manson became the 94th occupant of California's death row, seven hours later.

Manson's codefendants, Susan Atkins, Patricia Krenwinkel and Leslie Van Houten, remained in jail here.

The spokesman said Manson was taken to San Quentin, although he will have to return here by Monday for a court appearance, because state law requires that convicted murderers be turned over to state prison officials within ten days after they are formally sentenced.

Manson's three followers, who are also under the death sentence, will have to be taken to a state prison by next Thursday.

Manson's court hearing Monday involves the slaying of Gary Hinman, member of the hippie leaders' "family" for a brief period, and Donald "Shorty" Shea, who disappeared from the Spahn Ranch, where the "family" lived.

Manson was in court yesterday for pretrial motions in the case. When his request to act as his own attorney was turned down, he shrieked and said, "I have a voice. I can speak. I'm a human being."

Superior Court Judge Raymond Choate warned him he would be removed unless he remained silent.

"Would you please?" Manson said. "It's hard for me to sit here."

He was taken to a nearby holding cell.

Poland Blames
U.S. for Delays
In Arms Talks

GENEVA, April 22 (AP).—Poland blamed the United States today for lack of progress in disarmament and claimed Sen. Edmund Muskie, D., Maine, shared this view.

In a strongly worded speech to the Geneva disarmament conference, Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Josef Winiewicz also accused the U.S. of waging "barbaric warfare" in Vietnam with chemical weapons.

Citing the strategic arms limitation talks as an alleged example of lack of U.S. cooperation, he quoted a statement made earlier this month by Sen. Muskie in which he criticized the Nixon administration for calling for Soviet restraint in deploying weapons while unwilling to exercise comparable restraint.

"This opinion on the SALT talks may be applied to the American attitude at all disarmament negotiations, including those of our committee," Mr. Winiewicz charged. "A change of such attitudes, more trust in the goodwill of others—particularly those who suffered the greatest losses in the last war—and a more constructive approach to disarmament negotiations remain one of the essential conditions for their success," the Polish official said.

Stans in Athens

ATHENS, April 22 (UPI).—U.S. Secretary of Commerce Maurice H. Stans arrived from Spain today for a three-day visit and talks with government officials. Mr. Stans is on a six-nation tour of Europe.

Bronston Sentenced
On Perjury Charge

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP).—Movie producer Samuel Bronston, 62, received a suspended sentence, a \$2,000 fine and six months of unsupervised probation yesterday on a perjury conviction.

Federal Court Judge Charles E. Tenney noted a "business dispute," and he said that in the underlying bankruptcy proceedings five years ago "there was nothing of a criminal nature involved."

The producer was convicted of giving an unresponsive answer in testimony in 1966 before a bankruptcy referee about whether he had Swiss bank accounts and about his financial interest in a film. "The original bankruptcy proceeding resulted from a financing dispute between him and a backer, Pierre S. duPont 3d."

Court Rejects New Attempt
To Disqualify Davis Judge

By Philip Hager

SAN RAFAEL, Calif., April 22.—Justice Winifred Christian of the California Court of Appeals yesterday ruled against a defense attempt to disqualify the judge in the Angela Davis case.

Justice Christian held there was "no substantial basis" shown for removing Judge Alan A. Lindsay from the proceedings because of prejudice.

The ruling came after Miss Davis's attorneys had contended they had not received adequate notice to prepare for oral arguments on the disqualification petition, which was filed April 1.

Justice Christian was appointed Monday to rule on the defense request. He announced Tuesday he would hold a hearing here yesterday.

Margaret Burnham, one of Miss Davis's six lawyers, told Justice Christian:

"It would be inappropriate, to put it mildly, for us to proceed... 24 hours is clearly inadequate to prepare a thorough and cogent argument." She also said the defense needed more time to furnish the court "additional proof" in support of their petition.

Justice Christian, saying he was "surprised" that the defense was not prepared nearly three weeks after filing the written petition, was reluctant to permit another delay in the case.

Justice Christian replied: "I'm sincerely sorry you feel that way."

Los Angeles Times

Speed Held Important

"It is of great importance to everyone concerned including your client—that we move with reasonable celerity," he told the defense attorneys.

Miss Davis, accused of murder.

\$2 Billion Outlay
On Public Works
Voted by House

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP).—Daring a presidential veto, the House voted yesterday to pump \$2 billion into the nation's economy through an accelerated public works program.

The plan, included in a \$5.5 billion measure awaiting final House action, is a key part of a Democratic-sponsored program to shore up the sagging economy. It is opposed by the Nixon administration, which favors a revenue-sharing program to strengthen the economy.

The bill also would extend for four years the Appalachian Regional Development Commission and continue for two years the Economic Development Commission and five other regional development commissions.

Major opposition to the bill centered around the \$2 billion public works program modeled on 1962 legislation. The money would be funneled into areas with actual or threatened 6 percent unemployment. The federal government would put up 30 percent of project costs, and up to 100 percent where local financial resources have been exhausted.

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Explosive White vs. Black Issue

Study of Genetic Capability Urged in U.S.

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, April 22 (UPI).—A committee of the U.S. Academy of Sciences has recommended that the government study "genetic factors in human performance"—a cautious phrasing that indicates the explosive issue of whether black intelligence as measured by IQ tests may be lower than that of whites.

In no place in the committee report is the question of black intelligence mentioned in other than oblique ways.

But the report is a response to five years of effort by one academy member—Dr. William Shockley, co-inventor of the transistor—to trigger study of that subject.

The study was chaired by Dr. Kingsley Davis, professor of sociology at the University of California at Berkeley, and includes seven other leading social scientists and geneticists: Bentley Glass, Theodosius Dobzhansky, Ralph W. Gerard, Ernest W. Hilgard, James V. Neel, Herbert A. Simon and John W. Tukey. The report was mailed to the 866 academy members, who will consider the study at a closed meeting next week.

Inquiry Demanded

The study was ordered by academy members in October, 1968, in answer to a Shockley resolution demanding a major inquiry into black intelligence.

The members who so voted were largely unsympathetic to Dr. Shockley's view. He thinks genetically inferior children—most of them black—are being produced in the United States by welfare policies that encourage illegitimacy.

His case has been bolstered by the equally unpopular, also generally unaccepted views of Dr. Arthur Jensen, educational psychologist at Berkeley.

Dr. Jensen maintains IQ tests show a significant difference—a difference he believes is largely caused by heredity—between average black and average white and Oriental pupils' scores.

He has repeatedly said that failing to recognize this is inhumane and does great harm to disadvantaged black children by trying to "remediate" them by methods doomed to fail.

He says "improved environment is not likely to change the fundamental intelligence of large groups," and most so-called "compensatory" education cannot work. He has urged more specific job training and rote learning among low IQ pupils, rather than what educators call "conceptual" and "cognitive" problem-solving and learning.

Working against this background, the academy group concluded that genetic factors are important "in human performance," and scientists ought

to be free to study human behavioral genetics "without hindrance, because of fear that the results may be misused" or "unpalatable to many."

It made three recommendations to "appropriate federal agencies," university scientists and the science academy itself.

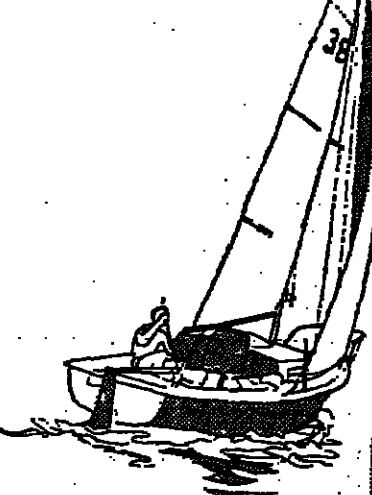
● Closer cooperation among scientists and educators "to contribute to broader training and extension of competent research."

● Consultation by the National Science Foundation—the federal basic science agency—with other

U.S. agencies "with respect to the possible educational implications of human behavioral genetics, and the appropriate contributions that each agency can make" in using present knowledge "and adding new knowledge."

● Further academy study to determine "the feasibility of an effective, long-range program of coordinated research in the development of individual human capacities, and to outline such a program if one is found feasible."

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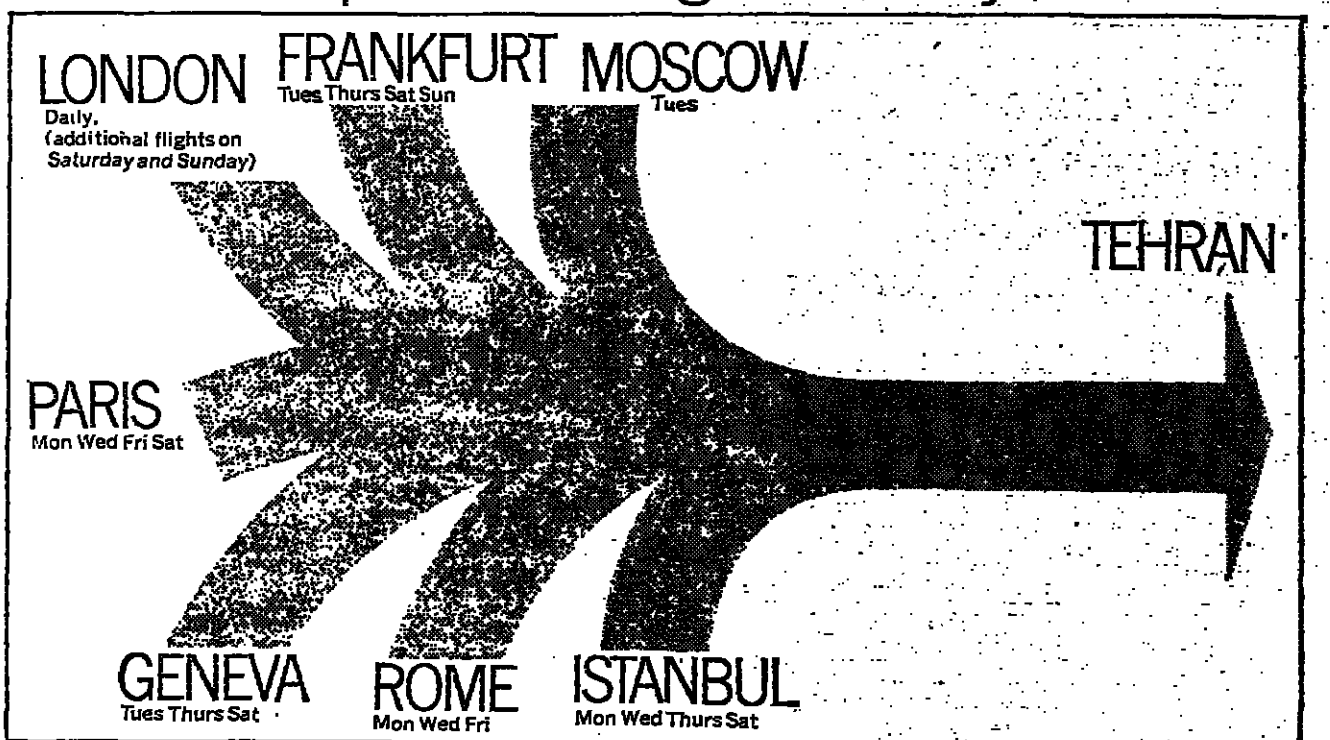


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دکتر کیوان سا

Haiti's Duvalier: Medicine, Voodoo, Dictatorship

By Albin Krebs

NEW YORK (NYT).—Although patently a dictator who would not hesitate to kill his enemies in order to maintain his power over the black Republic of Haiti, François Duvalier would have had the world believe he was really just a simple little country doctor, so loved by his people that it became his abiding duty to remain "president for life."

Huge likenesses of "Papa Doc," as he enjoyed being called, were plastered on walls in his capital city of Port-au-Prince, and from time to time he ordered "spontaneous" demonstrations of affection, in which thousands of his largely illiterate and desperate poor subjects were trucked into the capital to scream frenziedly "Du-val-yeah, Du-val-yeah!" and "Vive Papa Doc!"

And to further assure his assumed benignity, Duvalier had his rubber-stamp legislature proclaim him Incorruptible Leader of the Great Majority of the Haitian People, Renovator of the Republic, Chief of the Revolution and Spiritual Father of the Nation.

Under the Duvalier regime, which began in 1957 and lasted longer than any other in Haiti's history—out of 35 presidents that preceded Papa Doc, 23 were either killed or overthrown—bloodshed and violence became a way of life.

Duvalier depended for his

power on a 600-member palace guard, the 350 soldiers of the Dessalines Barracks adjacent to the gleaming white palace, 5,000 militiamen and, perhaps most importantly, the dread *Tontons Macoutes* (Haitian creole for "bogymen").

Licence to Kill

The Tontons, sunglasses-wearing thugs whose fanatical loyalty to Duvalier was rewarded with almost a license to torture and kill, murdered on the dictator's behalf, hundreds of their fellow Haitians. Often they slit the throats of their victims and left them tied to chairs or hanging in marketplaces for days as "examples" of what could happen to anti-Duvalier Haitians.

Duvalier himself, aware of the awesome hold voodoo has always had on a vast majority of Haitians, used it for his own purposes. He carefully kept on good terms with the powerful houngans (voodoo priests) and bógas (sorcerers) revered and feared by the people, and was said to indulge in voodoo rituals himself despite his scientific training and Roman Catholic background.

His legacy to Haiti was doubtful. By 1971, more than 13 years after he assumed power, little had changed for the great majority. Almost 90 percent of the people were illiterate and were plagued by yaws, tuberculosis and malnutrition. Per-capita income for Haiti's 4.5 million people was about \$75 a year, com-

pared to about \$400 for the Latin American average.

Duvalier was a small man, slightly stooped, who wore black suits and formal starched-collar shirts. He favored homburgs and top hats, and was seldom seen without thick-lensed eyeglasses. He seldom smiled and he moved with a studied slowness. He spoke softly except in addressing the multitudes, when often his rhetoric turned from prosaic to racy to vulgar.

He was born in poverty in Port-au-Prince on April 14, 1907. His father was Duval Duvalier, a sometime schoolteacher, and his mother, the former Urtia Abraham, worked for a bakery.

In 1946 Dr. Duvalier served as

director general of the National Public Health Service and later became director of the anti-yaws campaign. In 1948, having become interested in politics, he was made secretary of labor. In the wake of a military coup d'état in 1950, however, in which Gen. Paul E. Magloire became president, he fell into political eclipse.

Magloire was deposed in December, 1956, and in the following ten months Haiti was ruled chaotically by six successive governments.

Of three major presidential candidates in the 1957 election campaign, Duvalier was the most enigmatic. On the one hand, he proclaimed an undiluted Africanism, advocating the removal from public office and economic power of all mulattoes, a minority of less than 10 percent of the Haitian populace that for decades had controlled the destiny of the vast black majority.

Supporters Unafraid

Still, mulatto coffee and sugarcane speculators and other not wholly black businessmen backed the little doctor, apparently having been assured in private that they had nothing to fear. Duvalier also had the all-important support of the army, whose generals considered him a fearless little puppet.

Haitian intellectuals who were later exiled have speculated that Dr. Duvalier, far from being a stupid pawn, cunningly adopted his deceptive role as a figurehead, playing various power blocs against one another, thus to divide and conquer.

And conquer he did, with an overwhelming majority, in the election of Sept. 22, 1957.

On assuming power, President Duvalier appointed one of his most trusted lieutenants, Clément Barbot, a schoolteacher, as his chief aide and charged him with recruiting toughs into what would soon be called the Tonton Macoute. A reign of terror began.

Within weeks, hundreds of Dr. Duvalier's political enemies were thrown into jail. Others simply disappeared. And within a year, according to the later claim by Barbot, more than 300 persons had been killed by the Tontons, on Duvalier's personal orders.

Opposition newspapers were bombed by Tonton hooligans and in the first year of President Duvalier's "revolution," editors and publishers of seven leading periodicals were jailed and most of them tortured. Fearful of the army, Duvalier indulged in frequent shakeups of the top command, "retiring" prematurely any officers he felt might lead a coup against him.

Felled by Heart Attack

In 1959, shortly after the first of six abortive "invasions" of Haiti by exiles had been put down, Papa Doc suffered a serious heart attack that almost killed him. The United States, which counted him an anti-Communist ally, flew in teams of specialists from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and from Washington to treat him.

During Dr. Duvalier's illness, power fell to Barbot, whose skill in eliminating the regime's enemies had earned him the nickname "Muffler." After Duvalier's recovery, he turned on Barbot, suspecting his old friend and aide of plotting to supplant him, and threw him in jail for 16 months.

Duvalier's first term was not due to expire until 1963, but in 1961 he had himself declared by his attorney general elected to a second term, to end in 1967.

This was one of the straw that broke the back of the United States, which by 1961 had shored up the corruption-riddled, Duvalier government with about \$50 million in economic and military aid. Washington cut aid to Haiti to \$15 million, its share of a United Nations effort to eradicate malaria. President Duvalier's response was to bait the United States in his speeches as being "anti-Negro."

In April, 1963, Barbot, by then out of prison, made a bold attempt to topple Duvalier. His plan was to kidnap two of the president's children, who were to be held for a price—Duvalier's resignation and self-exile.

As the children were being dropped off at school one morning, the presidential limousine in which they rode was fired on. The chauffeur and two bodyguards were killed but the children were unharmed.

Duvalier's revenge was swift and fearsome. At least six persons were killed within 24 hours, executed summarily by Tontons merely on suspicion of being against Duvalier. More than 100 were arrested, and half were never seen again.

Foes Mowed Down

On July 16, 1963, Barbot and his brother, Harry, with a dozen followers, were surrounded in a sugarcane field by Tontons and Duvalier militiamen. The Duvalier forces set fire to the field and picked off the Barbots and their men as they ran out.

Meanwhile, Duvalier had had a three-mile swath along the border with the Dominican Republic burned, creating a no-man's-land to prevent Haitians from escaping and later launching invasions from that other nation on the island of Hispaniola.

In 1964, Duvalier had himself made president for life. Repression continued throughout his regime. After six teen-agers painted a "Down with Duvalier" sign on a Port-au-Prince wall—and were executed without trial—Duvalier ordered that all youth organizations, even the Boy



A poster showing President Duvalier naming his son, Jean-Claude, as his successor.

Papa Doc Parodied Lord's Prayer To Indoctrinate Youth of Haiti

NEW YORK, April 22 (NYT).—In his efforts to strengthen his hold over the people of the black Republic of Haiti, the late François Duvalier, one of whose many titles was Spiritual Father of the Nation, indoctrinated Haitian children with his own parody of the Lord's Prayer:

"Our Doc, who art in the national palace for life, hallowed be thy name by present and future generations. Thy will be done at Port-au-Prince and in the provinces. Give us this day our new Haiti and never forgive the trespasses of the anti-patriots who spit every day on our country; let them succumb to temptation, and under the weight of their venom, deliver them not from any evil..."

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Scouts, he disbanded. He deported clergymen who criticized his rule, earning his excommunication from the Roman Catholic Church. He ignored Rome, however, and continued to attend mass, carrying a rifle and flanked by six to ten bodyguards.

Even Duvalier's strong-willed favorite daughter, Marie-Denise, fell victim to his wrath, when she insisted on marrying Lt. Col. Max Dominique, a handsome black.

After the marriage in 1967, Duvalier got them out of his sight by appointing the colonel ambassador to Spain. Hours after the Dominiques left, Papa

Doc rounded up 19 of their army officer friends and, after accusing them of plotting against him, personally led the firing squad that executed them.

By 1970, Marie-Denise was back in her father's good graces.

In 1970 Papa Doc suffered another heart attack, and his condition was aggravated by diabetes. He decided, that he wished to be succeeded by his only son, Jean-Claude, a hulking 19-year-old playboy.

To make this possible, Papa Doc's legislature changed the constitution, which had stipulated that the president had to be

at least 40 years old, and the people were permitted to vote, in February, 1971, on the proposition: "Citizen Dr. François Duvalier, has chosen citizen Jean-Claude Duvalier to succeed him to the presidency for life of the republic. Does this choice answer your aspirations and your desires? Do you ratify it?"

The vote of approval was announced as 3,381,916. If there were any dissenting votes, the controlled Haitian press failed to make note of them.

In addition to his son, Duvalier is survived by his widow and three daughters.

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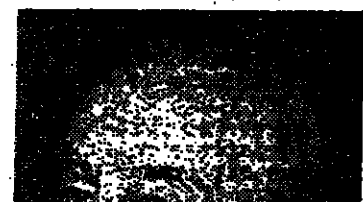
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Gen. Noguès, 95, Resisted Allies in Africa

PARIS, April 22 (Reuters).—Gen. Auguste Charles Noguès, 95, who opposed the Allied landings in North Africa during World War II, died here yesterday. Gen. Noguès was sentenced in absentia to 20 years at hard labor after the war.



time and did not return to France until 1956, when he was arrested but later released.

George Fielding Elliot

TORRINGTON, Conn., April 22 (AP).—George Fielding Elliot, 76, a former military analyst and author, died yesterday at a hospital here after a lengthy illness.

Mr. Elliot was a military correspondent and analyst during World War II for the New York Herald Tribune and the Columbia Broadcasting System. He wrote a syndicated military affairs column for 17 years until 1957 and was also military editor of Collier's Encyclopedia.

Often Changed Sides

PARIS (NYT).—Gen. Noguès was always aware of who was in power, a characteristic that led him to switch sides during World War II so often that he was known as "Gen. No-Yes."

After loyal service in Morocco, in the war cabinet and in field artillery units during World War I, Gen. Noguès was again sent to Morocco and charged with pacifying nationalist and pro-labor forces, a job he undertook with devotion and cruelty.

By 1936, after alternating military and political duties in France and Morocco, he was named resident general of Morocco by the Popular Front government of Léon Blum. The left-leaning popular government forbade him to interfere with labor union organizing but, after it fell, Gen. Noguès began a campaign to wipe out the unions. In one incident, 300 Arab striking mine workers were killed.

Shift Under Vichy

Upon the outbreak of war with Germany, the general was named commander in chief of all French forces in North Africa. He announced that strict measures would be taken against German sympathizers. But when France fell and the puppet Vichy government was installed by the Germans, he turned about, hunted down Free French partisans and enforced Germany's anti-Semitic racial laws.

Cecil Parker

LONDON, April 22 (Reuters).—Cecil Parker, 73, one of Britain's leading comedy actors, died Tuesday, it was reported here last night.

Some of his best known films were "The Chiltern Hundreds," "Captain Bogott," and "Captain Bogott."

His favorite stage role was as the bewildered husband and widower in Sir Noel Coward's farce "Bilky's Spirit." He most often appeared as the perfect English gentleman handicapped by a certain absent-mindedness.

Gen. Auguste Noguès

While French resistance was collapsing in 1940, a group of government deputies and other officials fled to Morocco to set up a resistance center. To get up included Georges Mandel, a Jewish deputy and a member of the government.

Gen. Noguès blocked the efforts of the group to make contact with British agents. He had Mr. Mandel arrested and sent back to Paris, where he was executed. It was largely for this act, as well as what the government after the war saw as his traitorous activities, that he was tried in 1947 and sentenced to 20 years at hard labor. Gen. Noguès was, however, hiding in Portugal at the

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To Be Black and The Heavyweight Champion of the World

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
PARIS, April 22.—"The Great White Hope" (at the Théâtre de la Ville) is a reputation-winning Broadway production.

"Much of what follows is true," says an introductory title, and a large measure of what ensues is inspired by the checkered career of the late Jack Johnson, a world's first black heavyweight champion, a fabulous prizefighter in the ring and beyond its borders.

James Earl Jones as Jefferson in "The Great White Hope."



When Johnson first stepped on national spotlight, circa 1910, was nearly a crime to be black in the United States. His rise to prominence was deeply resented and gave rise to a frantic search for the Great White Hope to defeat him. Johnson commanded this hatred by flaunting the color line with his romance with white women. Race prejudice remained rife not only in the Klux Klan belt but so in the world of sports and entertainment long after Johnson's boxing days ended when lost to Jess Willard in Havana, 1915. In the '20s Bert Williams, the celebrated black comedian of "The Ziegfeld Follies," was obliged to use the "white" entrance to the Hotel Savoy where he lived and the III Hays office sought to blue-ink a black priest from the viceroy's sequences of Von Sternberg's movie, "Queen Kelly." For obscure reasons Johnson

has been renamed Jefferson in the Sackler dramatization. After winning the championship, he is hounded by detectives, vicious fight managers and other vermin who succeed in nailing him on the Mann Act and having him sentenced to three years in jail. He jumps bail and goes abroad where he is unable to find matches worthy of his pugilistic skill and slinks to appearing in a Tom show in Budapest.

Actually, Johnson's years on the Continent were—at least at first—somewhat lighter. Frank, George V and Alfonso XIII were all pleased to shake his hand and he was a drinking companion of George Jean Nathan in Paris. The film omits the royal heads and Nathan, too, though using them would have given the story a stronger contrast. As it is, the role is downbeat from the start. A certain monotony arises, relieved, fortunately, by some powerful scenes.

In the scenario, Jefferson's white wife hurls herself down a well in a fit of despair while they are living in poverty in Mexico. Johnson's white wife, finding herself a victim of public contempt, shot herself.

James Earl Jones repeats the magnificent performance he gave on Broadway as the black boxer, as commanding a bit of acting as his loyal mate, Martin Ritt's pre-1914 scene convincingly gives us a graphic glimpse of the final, brutal battle under the Cuban sun. "The Great White Hope" has some compelling high moments, but only occasionally realizes the stuff of fine drama that its story contains.

"Le Bateau sur l'Herbe" (at the Vendôme, the Publics Champs-Élysées, the Publics

Saint-Germain and the Paramount-Elysees) is in its entirety the creation of Gerard Brach and it is a moot question whether its direction is worse than its dialogue, though both are surpassed in foolishness by its scenario.

A most tiresome young Englishman (described by his intimates as "fascinating"), wealthy and idle, lives on an estate near Paris. He has constructed a boat on the lawn and there, speaking French with an ear-splitting accent, he discusses life, philosophy and whatnot with a patient native pal. He is also given to reciting Shakespeare (in English) and he has a great deal of baggage exploited by gigolos. In one show-down scene, the son denounces her bitterly, informing her that she looks "like an old whore of Hollywood." A young girl comes between the two friends and the ship on the green goes up in flames, causing the death of one of them.

One wonders wistfully at the expensive production—in color—of such a screenplay and at the abiding incompetence of the staging of almost all of its scenes. Do producers seriously believe this is what the public wants?

"Raphaël ou le Débauché" (at the Paris) is an attempt by the authors of that amusing 18th-century pastiche, "Benjamin," to imitate the Musée d'Orsay. There is music by Bellini, color photography in imitation of Corot canvases, lavish sets and a stunning wardrobe of 1840 costumes. To bolster the spectacle, alas, there is only a feeble fable about a dissipated dandy's efforts to seduce a pure maiden, her love for him and his atonement. What we have is just an undernourished romantic melodrama handsomely clad.

The cinema Action Lafayette is presenting a program of American film classics this week, several of which have been invisible for over two decades. On April 23, Von Sternberg's "Thunderbolt" with George Bancroft; on April 24, De Mille's "Cleopatra"; on April 25, De Mille's "The Unconquered" with Gary Cooper and Paulette Goddard; on April 26, Von Sternberg's film of Dreiser's "An American Tragedy"; and on April 27, Abraham Polonsky's "Force of Evil."

moulade de Meaux. Mûlinaire, who once had a restaurant in Little Venice called Didier, now does a bit of catering from his new charcuterie.

The girls with the longest legs go to Deliss for custom-made shoes and boots. The big love right now is for boots of palest pigskin suede stamped with hearts. You can get heart-embraced hot pants to go along with the gag. Those who prefer their shoes and bags made in Italy head for Shoosissima at No. 7.

People who could never throw away their most beat-up alligator bags were right. Handbag Repairs has branched out into Beauchamp Place from headquarters in New Bond Street. Its specialty is remodeling, restyling and relining those old crocodiles. They do a good job.

Cordoba, haute couture in leather and suede, has also opened up in Beauchamp Place, believing that the New Bond Street store wasn't quite enough. The big look is suede, pale blue and washed out.

The Reflect China Shop has been doing so well that there are now three outlets at Nos. 33, 34 and 42. A lot of the big porcelain manufacturers send over their near miss. You may or may not find what you want.

Second-hand silver shops always seem so full, you wonder if they know their own treasures. They do. In the middle of the heap that is Stanley Leslie's window is a tenpost by Hester Batesman, 1732. She had two master craftsmen brothers but the work of Hester is among the most sought-after of all Georgian silversmiths.

For a foreigner, one of the most delightful stops on Beauchamp Place is Roadside at No. 19. All three floors display British merchandise for home and home. The shop was opened a few years ago by Lavender Westwood as a gentle but firm reminder that the British could make things too. She was right—Roadside is filled with pleasant and frivolous items, interspersed with sound and sensible things: Earthenware marks marked pork drippings or beef drippings, splendid collages made with silver and paper clips and oddities that resemble London Bridge and Westminster Abbey.

Opera in Sweden

Göran Gentele's Farewell to Stockholm

By William Weaver
STOCKHOLM.—The musical event of the past week in the Swedish capital was a new production of Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande."

It was an important occasion for various reasons: This was the first Swedish staging of the French masterpiece since 1926; it marked the theater debut of a well-known young Swedish painter, Ulrik Samuelson, who designed the sets and costumes; and—especially—the production was, in effect, the farewell of Göran Gentele, the general manager of the Royal Opera, who is leaving at the end of this season for the Metropolitan in New York, where, after a year of observation, he will take over the job of Rudolf Bing.

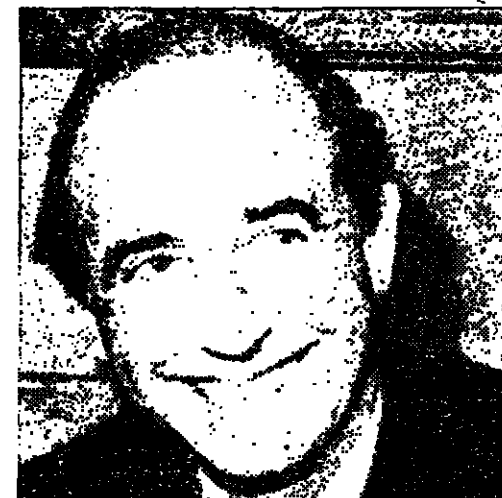
Through Gentele's production was not a complete success, it was consistently interesting, and it indicated several features of his regime in Stockholm, a period which has brought the house new international fame, while increasing and rejuvenating the opera audience at home.

First of all, it was characteristic that, for a touchy new presentation, the theater turned not to a tried-and-true professional designer, but to a painter. This has been a regular policy of Gentele's ("All the big opera houses tend to look too much alike, all using the same designers and directors," he said in a recent interview). It was also characteristic that part of the Swedish press liked Samuelson's visual conception, while at least one critic objected violently, even saying that one scene looked more like Hawaii than Alhambra. Gentele has often divided opinion and invited polemics.

Miscalculations

In some instances, it must be said, the designer clearly miscalculated: the fatal pool where Mélisande loses her ring had no magic, and it was disconcerting to see the pool's base used, in the following scene, for Golo's bed. The fundamental element of the scenery was a frame of heavy, shuddering curtains: dark green for the forest, black for the rooms of the castle. The impression was—properly—a suffocating, trapped atmosphere. Gentele's lighting had a virtuosic subtlety, particularly effective in the scene between Golo and Pelléas in the dungeons of the castle and in the last scene, where a pale orange-pink sunset cast oblique rays across the rear of the stage, an expanse of water lilies, Sa-

Göran Gentele who is leaving his post at the Swedish Royal Opera to replace Rudolf Bing at New York's Metropolitan.



muelsen's symbol of Mélisande's innocence and her femininity.

The casting was also typical of Gentele's administration. Experienced artists, like Kim Borg (Arkel) and Erik Saeden (Golo), were cast along with younger singers. Birgit Nordin, the Mélisande, has sung in Westford and Glyndebourne, and is a very versatile artist (her repertoire includes Berg's Lulu and Weill's Jenny), but this new part nevertheless represented a challenge which she met superbly, singing with crystalline purity of tone and yet with that faint hint of sexuality and ambiguity which is a part of the heroine's mystery. For the crucial role of Pelléas, Gentele chose a baritone still in his early 20's, and virtually a debutant, Hakan Hagegard, who is unknown outside of Sweden, but he should not remain so for long. In addition to an attractive stage presence, he possesses a secure musicality and a true, high baritone, which allowed him to sing the punishing part with apparent ease.

Translation

The opera was sung in translation, a regular policy of the Royal Opera (which Gentele does not plan to introduce to the Metropolitan). After the first shock to non-Swedish ears, the Nordic language seemed curiously appropriate. "Pelléas" was no longer a French opera, but a saga of the chivalric world of brief spring and long winter.

This does not mean that Silvio Varviso's conducting was not idiomatic. His reading of the score was both strong and nuanced. The orchestra—which has also undergone a process of ren-

ovation under Gentele and under Varviso's musical direction of the house—played excellently; the strings had a silky sheen, and the winds—so vital to this work—were both precise and sensitive.

Alternating with performances of "Pelléas" in these past few days have been repertory revivals of "La Bohème" and "The Barber of Seville." Both of these productions were originally by Gentele, but have been re-rehearsed since by others. The "Bohème" still retained a certain style, and there was some good singing by Margareta Hallin, the Mimì, and by a young baritone Lars Kullenbo, the Marcel. In "The Barber," another young artist, the basso Rolf Cederlöf, was a musical Bartolo. The playing was broad and the humor heavy-handed. But the audience—including a number of children—loved it. Kurt Bendix conducted both operas with sturdy, if somewhat inflexible, accuracy.

On the Arts Agenda

The first French performances of Luigi Dallapiccola's opera "Ulysses" will be given April 23 and 25 by the Théâtre des Arts of Rouen in a French-language version by Martine Cadieu, conducted by Charles Bruck and staged by Michel Vitold. Sets and costumes are by Félix Labisse.

The first exhibit to be devoted to the work of Henry Holland, the 18th-century architect, will be held at Woburn Abbey, Bedfordshire, from April 24 to May 7. The exhibit will be in the Sculpture Gallery, designed by

One of the most interesting events, for a foreign visitor, at the opera recently was a 1 p.m. demonstration for children called a "Look In" to a capacity audience of well-behaved youngsters aged about 11 to 14. One of the house managers explained how the theater works, beginning with a delightful storm created by 200-year-old thunder machines. All the theater's complement was introduced and applauded: stagehands, prompters, chorus, dancers, solo singers and conductor Bendix. Then the children from the ballet school performed to piano accompaniment (with Gentele's recent appointment of Erik Bruhn as head of the theater's ballet, dance in the Royal Opera has assumed a new excitement).

Doll Scene

The singers and orchestra then presented the doll scene from "Tales of Hoffmann" and some of the youngest student-dancers then returned with a snappy jazz ballet, accompanied live by a three-man combo.

The program ended with a scene from "The Barber." Lasting an hour in all, it was an absorbing glimpse into the workings of an opera house: the children left contented, and many of them, presumably, will soon be returning as part of the paying public.

Sweden's Royal Opera, founded by Gustavus the Third (whom we have all met in Verdi's "Masked Ball") has a long and glorious tradition. Gentele did not start from scratch here, but he has undeniably refurbished the tradition, enriched the repertory, revitalized the audience. In New York he will have his work cut out for him; but he is a man of wit, courage, energy and experience. The Met will be a battle, but he has a whole array of weapons, and he may very well emerge the victor.

Art in Rome: The World of Meo

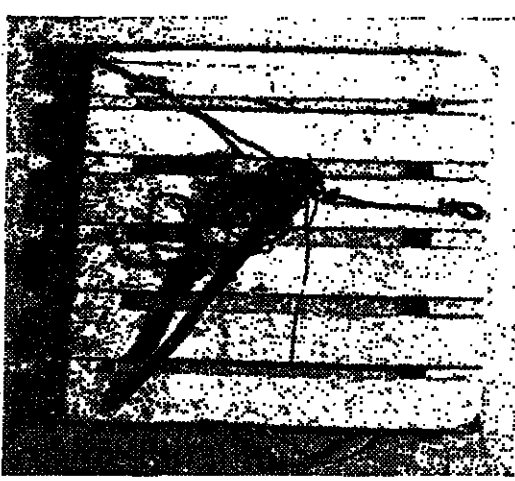
By Edith Schloss

ROME—Salvatore Meo has shopped at the gestures, found labels and feathers in streets crowded through abandoned houses. He has survived objects from an unknown past and the discarded, the worn, the ordinary, the unwanted, the crumpled, the rusted, to gain as something cherished in a quiet box, against a wall, in different company, in a new life.

When you enter one of the galleries where his art is currently on view, you enter a shrine: A half-dozen driftwood gray is a weathered vase; a sack of tin boxes sits on a wooden table; a single unbleached cloth is as good as a Grecian urn. Plastic wine pins, an egg cup and an old bottle holder gather. There is a dark blue toy discarded by an unknown child, a red ring, paper bird, fresh pressed flowers, a button, a shred of lace, a piece of straw, a piece of wire, a piece of glass, a piece of wood. Best of all there is a wall of hundreds of things of joy and melancholy, all with the casual touch of a playing child.

The fragments have fallen into place under Meo's wand. They are what they are, but they are islands of discovery. Meo has brought his magic for all to see.

Yes, there were Schwitters, Man Ray and Duchamp. And in America, there was Arthur Dove and there is Joseph Cornell. Taking odds and ends and putting them into a new context has, day by day, become a technique, but Meo was among the first to use it, has influenced a host of others and has never been given his due. But that is neither here nor there. What counts are his pieces, his gift, his magic.



"Eagle" (1962-67) by Salvatore Meo.

Born and raised in Pennsylvania, Meo has a taste for the frugal, the poetic and the homespun. He now lives in a Rome full of broken past and echoes. His sentiment, his innocence, his fairytale wrought from the everyday, this mysteriously artless art is exceedingly beautiful, timeless and haunting.

(Salvatore Meo. Assemblages, retrospective from 1945 to 1971. Galleria Cich, 49 Via A. Brunetti, Rome. Boxes, collages: American Academy, 5 Via A. Mastina, Rome. Both through April.)

The Shoppers' Delight—A Short Block in London

By Naomi Barry

LONDON, April 22.—A great city street should be lined with tantalizing small shop windows like booths at a fair. It should be narrow enough for pedestrians to be tempted on both sides of the street. There should be no parking lots, empty apartment houses or faceless buildings like banks. Lots of flowers are needed to keep the nation at the proper level.

By these tokens, the finest street in London is Beauchamp Place (pronounced Beech-amp), a short block leading off the Brompton Road not far from Harrod's.

Beauchamp Place is a higgledy-piggledy, old-fashioned and lively, quaint and witty, it is delightful and cheap. It is deliciously unspiced.

For one reason or another, the

Beauchamp Place has 17 restaurants, antique shops, a French delicatessen and a 'British-made' specialty store.

smartest people in London pop in and out of Beauchamp Place at least once a week. Even the shopkeepers think the area is fun; every July, they give a commercial block party with dancing in the street. Proceeds go to charity.

There are 17 restaurants in a stretch you could walk in five minutes, provided you don't dawdle in front of the window displays. The most expensive and elaborate is Parkes. The most in vogue is the San Lorenzo. (Any place that gets Lady Antonia Fraser and Peter Sellers regularly, is considered in vogue.)

For less than £20, you can buy

a carved pine mantelpiece from an authority at No. 28. A picture in the window has the following message: "Photo shows a corner of the study of their graces the Duke and Duchess of Bedford at Woburn Abbey. Their work is carried out by the expert craftsmen of Halliday's Antiques." The mantelpiece in the photo is not the £20 model.

However, down the street at No. 60, the duchess of Didier, Mûlinaire, has opened a French delicatessen called Truffes. At Truffes, Beauchamp becomes Beauchamp. All the important little tag signs are in French, c'est-à-dire remoulade, pâté de maroquin.

but as flesh. The reel of the title (a large industrial spool) is used as a wheel, a chariot, repository for the pipes, platform, rack and pinioning milestones. Some of this I may have imagined, but that is one of the peculiar theatrical virtues of the work.

"Six," a musical "trip" by Charles Strouse, who wrote the music for "Bye, Bye, Birdie" and "Applause," directed by Peter Coe at the Cricket Playhouse, elicited an unfavorable review from Clive Barnes: "Charles Strouse did everything he could do. He wrote the music, the book, the lyrics. It was not enough. Mr. Strouse is clearly a talented fellow, who has here, I suggest, somewhat overexposed his talents. Of the actors, I admired very much the guileless of Gilbert Price—a young man with a future, I should imagine—and the good singing of Hal Walters. The show was staged by Peter Coe in a fashion clearly intended to accentuate its intellectual value and moral significance." The six-man cast sings of Adam and Eve, birth, death, life, criticism, love, goodness, and, according to Barnes, "all those fine home-town qualities that make the world a place safe for ecology."

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, April 22.—This is how The New York Times rates new productions on Off-Broadway:

"Amante Anglaise," a play French by Marguerite Duras, staged at the Barbizon Plaza, by Le Gréteau de Paris, is in the United States under the direction of Claude Regy, hailed as a marvelous evening theater. "The play, which is based on an actual murder in France, to crime story where, with a triumphant flourish, the playwright reveals some perversely bleak truth of fate and circumstance. No, the mystery remains. Mystery, for the mystery is not crime but the criminal." "The Renard is 'superb' as murderer Claire Lannès, says Mrs. As the husband, Claude phin gives a 'carefully calibrated and yet beautifully naive performance,' while Claude Lannès gives an 'enigmatic presence' as the interrogator who 'perfectly composes' the trio. The play, in an Irish translation and called 'The Without Doors,' was seen by New York at the end of last year.

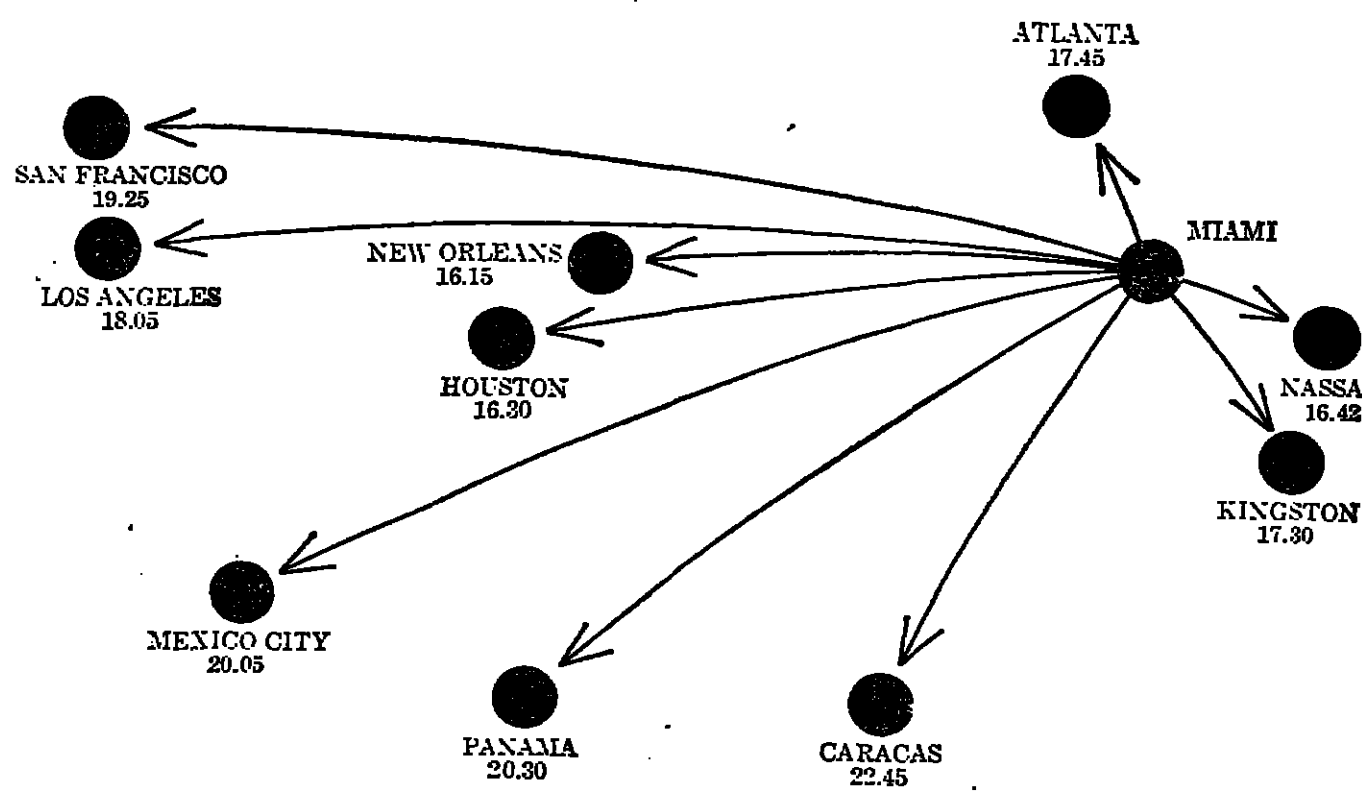
"Candida," given at the Public Theater by the Organic Theater

Company from Chicago, drew a mixed comment from Clive Barnes: "If what this town needs is a fair-to-good dirty children's show for fair-to-good dirty children, it may have found one in 'Candida.' These seven youngsters, led by their director, Stuart Gordon, have improvised and frozen their own very free adaptation of Voltaire's 'Candide' as if it were a living dirty comic book from the underground press. In fact, however, it is only playfully dirty, and the overall impression is innocence and, I fear, a sad lack of discipline."

"Real Reel," a play by Frederic Bael at the La Mama Theater, acted and directed by Jean-Pol Ferrus and Frederic Flammant of the Théâtre Laboratoire Vicinal of Belgium (the troupe is now on its second U.S. tour), is recommended as "necessary viewing for anyone who cares about the possibilities of experimental theater," by reviewer Mel Gussow: "Real Reel" is largely gestural, quasi-verbal and full of sharp sounds. There is a semantism of a story but no story line. Bael calls it 'a succession of scenic moments of no logical sequence.' The props are the key to the performance. The actors use them not only as scenery

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Prime Rate Is Raised By Major U.S. Banks

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—The long slide in bank interest rates came to an end today when the Manhattan Bank increased its prime lending rate to 1 1/4 percent.

The move was immediately followed by several Eastern banks including Marine Midland, Chemical, Irving Trust and Bankers Trust. The nation's West Coast giant, Bank of America, said it is studying the move.

In Washington, Treasury Secretary John Connally said he was "totally unopposed" to the move. "I was totally unopposed to the move," he said. "The hike, which had been preceded by upturns in other sectors of the short-term money market, ended a string of ten consecutive reductions dating back to March 1970. In that time, the rate had come down from its peak of 8 1/2 percent."

Within minutes after the announcement by Chase, the country's third largest bank but the biggest lender to business, Chemical, Irving Trust, Bankers Trust and Marine Midland, all of New York, posted similar hikes. State Street Bank in Boston and Exchange National Bank of Chicago also increased their rates.

In Chicago, Thomas Clousen, president of San Francisco-based Bank of America, the world's largest, said the bank was "studying" the move.

Announcement of the Chase action was made after the stock market closed for the day. Analysts doubted that it would have any strong effect on the market because it had been anticipated.

In Washington, Treasury Secretary John Connally said he was "totally unopposed" to the move. "I was totally unopposed to the move," he said. "The hike, which had been preceded by upturns in other sectors of the short-term money market, ended a string of ten consecutive reductions dating back to March 1970. In that time, the rate had come down from its peak of 8 1/2 percent."



Guido Carli

Montedison Seen Assured Of Takeover

ROME, April 22.—Government control over Montedison Edizioni was virtually assured today when Eugenio Cefis was selected as the candidate for the vacant post of president of Italy's largest chemical concern.

State and private interests have been vying for control of Montedison for about two years. As president of Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi (ENI), the state hydrocarbons agency, Mr. Cefis played a leading role in the battle.

Following his nomination, ENI officials said that Mr. Cefis had resigned his post, certain that his candidacy will be accepted, according to AP-Dow Jones.

Carli's Nominee

Mr. Cefis will be presented to the next shareholders' meeting, set for June, as the candidate of the controlling syndicate of Montedison.

He was named to the candidacy by Guido Carli, governor of the Bank of Italy, who had agreed to select a man if the controlling syndicate could not make a joint selection. At a meeting earlier today, the syndicate said it had failed to reach a decision.

Mr. Carli's proposal, under the terms of the syndicate agreement, is binding upon all members, Reuters reported.

Controlling Syndicate

The members of the controlling syndicate hold about 35 percent of the 749 million outstanding Montedison shares. Another 55.5 percent is held by a wide range of banks, but these shares are almost always voted as a bloc in favor of syndicate decisions.

Thus, Mr. Cefis's final selection as Montedison president seems assured. The state versus private interests became public again when Pietro Campilli announced his intention to resign as Montedison president on April 8—creating a third vacancy in the post within a year.

The dispute focuses on the complaint of the private shareholders that growing state influence, exercised via the state holding companies ENI and Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale, represented "creeping nationalization."

The holding companies asserted their influence was necessary to avoid costly and what they felt were unnecessary moves by Montedison to compete with the state-controlled chemical firms rather than sharing a complementary course.

Girotti Likely to Succeed Cefis

The likely candidate to succeed Mr. Cefis at ENI is Raffaele Girotti, currently ENI vice-president.

IBM Charges Rival Joined Cartel

From Wire Dispatches

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 22.—IBM has filed an anti-trust suit against Control Data Corp. (CDC), alleging monopolistic practices including the creation of an international cartel controlling CDC, International Computers Ltd. of Britain, and Compagnie Internationale pour l'Informatique of France.

The IBM suit is a counterclaim to one filed against it by CDC two and a half years ago, also alleging monopolistic practices.

In response to IBM's action, CDC lawyers filed a motion to dismiss the rival company's claim.

IBM's suit asks the court to order CDC to divest itself of its Commercial Credit Corp. subsidiary, which the action alleges has been used to aid the cartel company in coercive activities.

The suit charges that CDC took part in the formation of an international cartel with a view to anti-competitive practices. It alleged the cartel launched numerous joint development projects and had agreed to divide the computer market.

IBM's action said the cartel,

Hits Control Data In Anti-Trust Suit

which CDC allegedly calls "the club," had decided CDC would manufacture large computers, while International Computers could abandon its efforts in that field and concentrate on medium and small-size machines.

The claim contended that CDC had solicited at least five U.S. and eight European and Japanese firms, plus at least 13 foreign governments, to join or support "the club."

"The express purpose for the formation of the club is not only the restraint of trade generally," the claim said, but to injure IBM in its business and property."

IBM, which has about 86 percent of the domestic computer market, also contended that CDC had coerced several large brokerage firms into purchasing its computers in exchange for CDC business. In addition, CDC allegedly agreed with certain competitors to fix prices and divide markets and product lines.

Lawyers for CDC said they felt it would be "inappropriate" to comment on IBM's allegations. They said they expected a decision on their motion for dismissal of IBM's counterclaim within "a few weeks."

Foreign Buying On Wall Street Dropped in 1970

WASHINGTON, April 22

AP-DJ.—Individual and institutional investors outside the United States made net purchases last year of \$625 million of stocks in U.S. companies, the Securities and Exchange Commission said today.

Gross purchases totaled about \$893 billion, while sales by overseas investors amounted to \$86.3 billion.

The 1970 net results were substantially below those for both 1968 (\$2.27 billion) and 1969 (\$1.49 billion).

Control Data Reports

Shell Earnings Slide Despite Sales Gain

NEW YORK, April 22 (Reuters).—Shell Oil Co. reported that first quarter earnings slipped 1.8 percent despite a 6 percent gain in sales.

Revenue (millions) 1971 1970
First Quarter 924.0 874.0
Profits (millions) 45.1 55.0
Per Share 0.67 0.82

The cost of controlling two well blowouts was cited as a major factor in the profit decline.

Denis B. Kramball-Cook, president, told the annual meeting that in both blowouts—one in Mississippi and the other off shore Louisiana—the wells have been shut off. Salvage operations are expected to be largely completed in the second quarter, he said.

He gave no details on the extent of the impact on earnings of the blowouts.

Other "income-depressing" factors cited were higher prices for crude oil and lower investment tax credits.

Mr. Kramball-Cook pointed out that first-quarter revenue rose despite a 5 percent decline in sales of refined products and a 3 percent drop in production of natural gas. Oil output rose 11 percent.

Mr. Kramball-Cook announced he will retire as president and chief executive officer at the end of June. He noted that at 61 years he has stayed in Shell's top executive post beyond the mandatory executive retirement age of 60. Nominated to succeed him is Harry Bridges, who became Shell's executive vice-president and chief operating officer last September.

McLean Trucking

Revenue (millions) 1971 1970
First Quarter 118.5 117.5
Profits (millions) 1.48 0.73
Per Share 1.07 0.52

Revenue (millions) 125.01 109.27
Profits (millions) 4.05 3.07
Per Share 2.91 2.20

Revenue (millions) 1971 1970
First Quarter 362.9 243.9
Profits (millions) 4.73 4.57
Per Share 0.16 0.15

Revenue (millions) 1971 1970
First Quarter 74.4 40.9
Profits (millions) 0.43 2.06
Per Share 0.05 0.24

Revenue (millions) 202.2 175.8
Profits (millions) 8.73 6.27
Per Share 0.79 0.74

Revenue (millions) 1971 1970
First Quarter 244.57 245.5
Profits (millions) 6.14 8.78
Per Share 0.23 0.32

Revenue (millions) 1971 1970
First Quarter 87.8 84.5
Profits (millions) 3.19 3.78
Per Share 0.59 0.70

Revenue (millions) 1971 1970
First Quarter 50.6 57.7
Profits (millions) 1.65 3.25
Per Share 0.52 1.03

Revenue (millions) 1971 1970
First Quarter 142.0 157.5
Profits (millions) 4.3 7.26
Per Share 1.36 2.30

Revenue (millions) 1971 1970
First Quarter 156.5 167.8
Profits (millions) 1.97 4.39
Per Share 0.41 0.93

Revenue (millions) 1971 1970
First Quarter 610.65 538.60
Profits (millions) 52.75 39.77
Per Share (Diluted) 1.06 0.83

Revenue (millions) 1971 1970
First Quarter 87.5 81.5
Profits (millions) 7.4 6.9
Per Share 0.58 0.55

Revenue (millions) 1971 1970
First Quarter 35.9 48.4
Profits (millions) 3.34 2.6
Per Share 0.76 0.61

Revenue (millions) 1971 1970
First Quarter 81.09 84.37
Profits (millions) 9.15 10.53
Per Share 0.63 0.72

Revenue (millions) 1971 1970
First Quarter 210.0 220.0
Profits (millions) 4.13 8.42
Per Share 0.29 0.60

Revenue (millions) 1971 1970
First Quarter 286.8 253.8
Profits (millions) 9.07 8.53
Per Share 0.68 0.65

Revenue (millions) 1971 1970
First Quarter 363.5 340.4
Profits (millions) 13.91 16.8
Per Share (Diluted) 0.78 0.93

Revenue (millions) 1971 1970
First Quarter 61.82 75.0
Profits (millions) 0.15 3.28
Per Share 0.09 0.49

Revenue (millions) 1971 1970
First Quarter 164.4 161.2
Profits (millions) 7.58 7.3
Per Share 0.55 0.53

Revenue (millions) 1971 1970
First Quarter 137.43 139.34
Profits (millions) 5.54 8.93
Per Share 0.73 0.77

Revenue (millions) 1971 1970
First Quarter 45.9 41.0
Profits (millions) 0.88 0.62
Per Share 0.25 0.17

Revenue (millions) 1971 1970
First Quarter 186.9 186.6
Profits (millions) 34.79 31.85
Per Share 1.48 1.42

Revenue (millions) 1971 1970
First Quarter 232.51 266.61
Profits (millions) 11.92 14.51
Per Share 1.89 2.29

Revenue (millions) 1971 1970
First Quarter 64.6 74.1
Profits (millions) 0.97 0.25
Per Share 0.35 0.10

Revenue (millions) 1971 1970
First Quarter 93.7 78.3
Profits (millions) 3.79 6.63
Per Share 0.86 0.80

Revenue (millions) 1971 1970
First Quarter 202.6 219.0
Profits (millions) 4.9 4.0
Per Share 0.21 0.18

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Per Share 0.73 0.77

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Per Share 0.73 0.77

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Per Share 0.35 0.10

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Profits (millions) 3.79 6.63
Per Share 0.86 0.80

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Profits (millions) 4.9 4.0
Per Share 0.21 0.18

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Profits (millions) 7.58 7.3
Per Share 0.55 0.53

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Profits (millions) 5.54 8.93
Per Share 0.73 0.77

Revenue (millions) 1971 1970
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Profits (millions) 0.88 0.62
Per Share 0.25 0.17

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Per Share 1.89 2.29

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First Quarter 64.6 74.1
Profits (millions) 0.97 0.25
Per Share 0.35 0.10

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First Quarter 93.7 78.3
Profits (millions) 3.79 6.63
Per Share 0.86 0.80

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Profits (millions) 4.9 4.0
Per Share 0.21 0.18

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First Quarter 164.4 161.2
Profits (millions) 7.58 7.3
Per Share 0.55 0.53

Revenue (millions) 1971 1970
First Quarter 137.43 139.34
Profits (millions) 5.54 8.93
Per Share 0.73 0.77

Revenue (millions) 1971 1970
First Quarter 45.9 41.0
Profits (millions) 0.88 0.62
Per Share 0.25 0.17

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Per Share 1.48 1.42

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Per Share 1.89 2.29

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Profits (millions) 0.97 0.25
Per Share 0.35 0.10

Revenue (millions) 1971 1970
First Quarter 93.7 78.3
Profits (millions) 3.79 6.63
Per Share 0.86 0.80

Revenue (millions) 1971 1970
First Quarter 202.6 219.0
Profits (millions) 4.9 4.0
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Revenue (millions) 1971 1970
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Per Share 0.55 0.53

Revenue (millions) 1971 1970
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Profits (millions) 5.54 8.93
Per Share 0.73 0.77

Revenue (millions) 1971 1970
First Quarter 45.9 41.0
Profits (millions) 0.88 0.62
Per Share 0.25 0.17

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Per Share 1.89 2.29

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Per Share 0.35 0.10

Revenue (millions) 1971 1970
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Per Share 0.86 0.80

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Profits (millions) 4.9 4.0
Per Share 0.21 0.18

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Per Share 0.55 0.53

Revenue (millions) 1971 1970
First Quarter 137.43 139.34
Profits (millions) 5.54 8.93
Per Share 0.73 0.77

Revenue (millions) 1971 1970
First Quarter 45.9 41.0
Profits

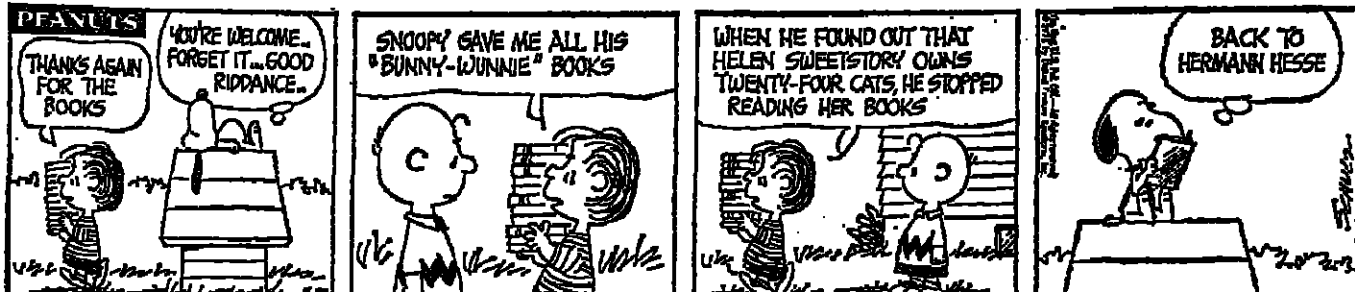
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**Western American Bank
welcomes enquiries from
investors and portfolio managers
interested in the Eurobond market.**

Toronto Stocks
Closing prices on April 22, 1971

High	Low	Last	Chg
2577	2570	2574	+1/4
600	595	598	+3
323	320	321	+1
43	42	42	-1
24	24	24	-1
1/2	1/2	1/2	-1/4
7/8	7/8	7/8	-1/4
11/16	11/16	11/16	-1/4
1/8	1/8	1/8	-1/4
1/16	1/16	1/16	-1/4
1/32	1/32	1/32	-1/4
1/64	1/64	1/64	-1/4
1/128	1/128	1/128	-1/4
1/256	1/256	1/256	-1/4
1/512	1/512	1/512	-1/4
1/1024	1/1024	1/1024	-1/4
1/2048	1/2048	1/2048	-1/4
1/4096	1/4096	1/4096	-1/4
1/8192	1/8192	1/8192	-1/4
1/16384	1/16384	1/16384	-1/4
1/32768	1/32768	1/32768	-1/4
1/65536	1/65536	1/65536	-1/4
1/131072	1/131072	1/131072	-1/4
1/262144	1/262144	1/262144	-1/4
1/524288	1/524288	1/524288	-1/4
1/1048576	1/1048576	1/1048576	-1/4
1/2097152	1/2097152	1/2097152	-1/4
1/4194304	1/4194304	1/4194304	-1/4
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1/33554432	1/33554432	1/33554432	-1/4
1/67108864	1/67108864	1/67108864	-1/4
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P E A N U T S



B. C.



L. I. L. A B N E R



NBA Championship Series

Bucks Beat Bullets in Opener

By Mark Asher

MILWAUKEE, April 22 (UPI).—Lew Alcindor manhandled the Baltimore Bullets in the third quarter and led the Milwaukee Bucks to a 98-88 victory last night in the opening game of the National Basketball Association championship playoffs. Alcindor, the league's tallest, and Most Valuable Player, scored 18 of his 31 points and blocked three shots by the cold-shooting Bullets in the period.

Baltimore had its opportunities in the first half. Alcindor picked up his third foul midway in the

first quarter and played only nine minutes before intermission. But the Bullets could not take advantage of Alcindor's absence. They shot only 37 percent from the floor and missed their last seven shots of the half after losing to within two points, 44-42, with 3:19 remaining.

The Bucks then scored six straight points, including three by Oscar Robertson, for a 50-42 half-time lead.

Then the 7-foot-2 Alcindor began his personal foray against the Eastern champions. His 18th point of the third quarter, following consecutive blocks of shots

by Earl Monroe and John Treadwell, earned the Bucks a 79-62 lead with 1:40 left in the period. Sloppy play by the Bullets, including six turnovers within three minutes, helped the Bucks come to within six points with 7:53 to play. The Bullets, who could have challenged during this period, made only four of 16 field goal attempts.

Then the Bucks scored five straight points, started by reserve Lucius Allen's jump shot, and were assured of going to Baltimore for Sunday's second game with a 1-0 series advantage. The Bucks made only 29 of 107 shots for 34.4 percent.

Alcindor shot only layups, short hooks and dunks in making 13 of 16 shots. He also had 17 rebounds. Robertson contributed 22 points, including 15 in the first half of his first championship playoff game in an illustrious 11-year career.

Clutch Points
Four times in the first half the Bucks pulled within two points. But each time Robertson, acquired prior to this season in a trade from Cincinnati, scored the next Milwaukee point.

Trailing 6-3, early in the game, the Bucks ran off 11 straight points. The Bucks got only one shot in this span, making five turnovers. Bob Dandridge had six points and Alcindor three in the spur.

Bullets' coach Gene Shue said he could not blame his players for the defeat; after only one day of rest following their dramatic seventh-game victory over the New York Knicks in the Eastern final.

"Our players were physically and emotionally spent and just couldn't respond," Shue said.

NBA Playoffs
Championship Series
Milwaukee 88, Baltimore 82 (Alcindor 31, Robertson 22; Monroe 25, M. J. 18). (Bucks lead best-of-7 series, 1-0.)

ABA Playoffs
East Division Finals
Kentucky 128, Virginia 116 (Isell 31, Charley Scott 20; Johnson 14). (Bucks lead best-of-7 series, 2-2.) (Utah leads Indiana, 3-1, in West.)

Colonels Tounce Squires to Even ABA East at 2-2

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 22 (AP).—The Kentucky Colonels used a scoring surge early in the third quarter for a 128-110 victory over the Virginia Squires last night to even their American Basketball Association East Division finals at two games each.

Kentucky, ahead only by 63-60 at the half, outscored the Squires 21-10 in the first seven minutes of the third quarter to take an 84-70 lead.

Dan Issel led Kentucky with 31 points—19 in the second half. Charley Scott was the only effective performer for Virginia, hitting 30 points, including ten-of-ten free throws.

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CHICAGO, April 22 (Reuters).—Every Brundage, president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), emphasized today his organization wanted South Africa back in the Olympic fold.

Commenting on an announcement by Prime Minister John Vorster in Cape Town of a revision of the South African government's sports policy, Brundage said, "One of the objectives of the Olympic movement is to welcome the youth of the world."

"We would like to have South Africa back with us, provided they can comply with Olympic regulations."

Brundage pointed out that the banning of South Africa from the Olympic Games was "because there was no opportunity for inter-racial competition within the country."

He said it was unclear from initial news reports whether Vorster's statement would "permit such competition."

He said it seemed the South African government had "opened the door a little but probably not enough."

"However, we will have to get a full report on the matter from the South African Olympic Committee."

Prime Minister John Vorster today ruled out inter-racial sport internally at any level in South Africa but opened the door for integrated international competitions to be held in the country.

Vorster announced a revised government sports policy which would allow all Olympic sports and tennis to be open to established athletes regardless of race or color.

[Vorster announced that spectator segregation would be enforced next year when a visiting British rugby team played a match against a "colored" (Apartheid) side and one against an African team. Only Mulatto spectators would be allowed at the former and only all-black crowd would watch the latter AP reported.]

[Domestic sports on the national, provincial and club level will continue to be segregated, Vorster said.]

Non-Whites on Council
JOHANNESBURG, April 22 (Reuters).—Non-whites are to be allowed representation at South African Olympic Council meetings in a government-backed move which has slightly lowered the country's sports-apartheid barrier.

The council announced the move at a meeting here Tuesday night. Council president Rudolph Opperman said the decision had government approval but the official government policy that whites and non-whites would play and administer their sport separately stood firm.

Council members were unanimously in favor of non-white representation and future meetings will be attended by three liaison officials representing non-white athletes.

Political sources here regarded the concession as a small but significant change at a time when South Africa faces an increasing threat of total isolation in world sports.

The move answers one of the International Olympic Committee's main criticisms over direct representation on the council for non-whites.

French Rugby Tour
PARIS, April 22.—Albert Ferrasse, the president of the French Rugby Federation (FFR), said yesterday the FFR was sticking by its decision to send a selected

team on a tour of South Africa despite protests from the African Sporting Council. A council spokesman said telegrams protesting the tour had been sent to the French Olympic Committee and France's youth and sports minister.

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